

SEVENTH—NO PROTECTION FOR OPPRESSIVE TRUSTS.

Boston is showing us the way. Her first brilliantly successful experiment of a seaside park at Revere Beach is to be followed by the reclamation of Nantasket Beach, which now has some of the characteristics of Coney Island. What Boston has done and is doing New York can do. Let the burned dives at our people's watering place never be rebuilt.

the number of women
exceed 500 would have
come from a man-
take the advocates of
the desire to preserve
assigned as the rea-
have been satisfied,
proportion between
instead of by im-
There may be five
Stanford University
per cent of them
them that Mrs. Stan-

able results, is now rashly toying with the constitution of France. It observes with regard to the French President that "he would seem to enjoy powers quite beyond those of the President of the United States; yet it is plain that M. Loubet is far less powerful than Mr. McKinley."

Gage's scheme to destroy the greenbacks and fasten upon the people a public debt that could never be paid will enslave the producing classes of the nation for generations to come. Secretly Gage and the money power behind him are forcing our President, McKinley, so-called "currency reform" scheme which, if successful during this Administration, will sooner or later bankrupt the nation and endanger the Republic. It is a financial measure that will take out of circulation \$346,681,016 of national legal tender paper money that is of more value than gold coin and fasten permanently upon the people that amount of public debt. In order to give the banks almost unlimited control of the issue of paper currency, which, as Hugh McCulloch said, "is not money, but a promise to pay money."

E. P. MILLER
New York City.



"H'm. I was just thinking, Mae, what a horrible men have of appearing publicly in the role of a bridegroom. I've often wondered how polygamists ever gained a foothold, for that reason. One ceremony seems to reduce a man to such an abject state, that—"

"I suppose he gets accustomed to it after

cotton mills in the South. Perhaps also New York City and Boston fear the growing importance of Southern ports which are certain to develop rapidly as soon as the canal across the Isthmus is constructed and in operation, and the possession of the canal would give the United States the bulwark of this canal an absolute necessity as the Journal shows. But the Journal is broad-minded enough to see that while the value of expansion to the South and West would be very great, the East would enjoy a reflex of the benefit, because the East would be able to export its goods to the whole. This is an expansive idea that is opposed to sectionalism in all its aspects.

has it been said that everything connected with matrimony is a lottery."—Chicago Post.